CHAPTER XIII.

SUB-DIVISIONS.[1]

KÁRWÁR.

Karwar,[2] in the extreme north-west of the district is bounded on the north by Goa and Supa, on the east by Ankola and Yellápur, on the south by Ankola, and on the west by the Arabian sea.

It contains sixty-one villages with an area of 281 square miles, a population of 47,742 or 170 to the square mile, and a yearly land revenue of £11,071 (Rs. 1,10,710).[3]

Aspect.

There is a coast line of eighteen miles. Looking north from the rocky outstanding brow of Kárwár head a stretch of sand fringed with casuarina trees runs three miles from Kárwár town to Kodibág. East of the strip of sand lies a plain with patches of rice-land and cocoa-palms and mangoe gardens each with its red-tiled homestead. Behind, from a rugged background of granite hills, covered with forest and rich undergrowth, spurs sweep forward almost encircling Kárwár, and passing on lose themselves in the sea. Beyond Kodibág winds the broad Kálinadi which, as it enters the sea, throws up a bar of sand impassable to any but small craft. To the north of the Kálinadi stands the fort of Sadáshivgad, and, from Sadáshivgad, about two miles to Majali, a fishing village near the Goa frontier, stretches a sandy shore green to the water's edge with cocoa palms. Along both banks of the Kálinadi broad belts of rice land, broken by groves of palms and other fruit trees, stretch east to where the Sahyádris close the view. To the west is the light-house island of Devgad, and about four miles south-east, Anjidiv rises steep from the sea, dotted with trees and the houses of its small Portuguese settlement. To the south-east the line of the coast is broken by several large bays. It is fringed by a narrow belt of cultivated sandy soil from which here and there cliffs rise and form a plateau over which the Arbail pass road runs and which rises eastwards in a series of hills to the Kaiga-section of the Sahyádris.

Soil.

On the plain the soil is sandy, and near the hills it is much mixed with granite. On the banks of the Kálinadi and along the sea-shore are large tracts of *gajni* land, a black alluvial deposit strongly

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[1] The sections on aspect, soil, climate, and water have been contributed by Mr. R. E. Candy, C. S.

[2] As the whole district has not been surveyed sub-division details of the area of the different classes of soil and of crops are not available.

[3] The sub-division population and revenue figures are throughout for 1881.

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charged with salt and liable to be flooded at high tides. To bring these *gajni* lands under tillage a strong wall must be built to keep out the sea. A heavy rainfall is wanted to sweeten the land and then, without much manure, if due care is taken and the season is favourable, rich crops are raised. These reclamations are costly but they pay if once in three years a good crop is secured. Many rich plots of hill land lie waste from want of labour.

Climate.

Kárwár has a moist climate whose warmth is tempered by the sea breeze. It is never cold. Fever is rare on the coast, but, as soon as the hills begin, the forest damp causes ague and fever. At Kárwár on the coast during the ten years ending 1879 the rainfall varied from 78·0 inches in 1873 to 192·73 inches in 1878, and averaged 116·6 inches.

Water.

Along the coast all the water is from wells and is good. Inland also the wells yield good water, but, except on the coast, wells are few and the chief supply is from the unwholesome water of the numerous streams. The Kálinadi crosses the sub-division from east to west. It enters from the north and flows between forest-covered banks, along a bed of rocky boulders, in alternate streams and pools. Further west, with many a curve, it passes out of the forest and winds across an open tract with villages and fields, the villages at first scattered and poor, then larger and better tilled. At Kadra, about twenty miles from the sea, the limit of the tide, is a landing-place connected with the Bombay-Karnátak road through the Anshi pass which is fit for carts.

The north of Kárwár has none of the betelnut gardens, the pride of Kánara, the handiwork of the Havig Bráhmans, who have not here taken the place of the less skilful Konknás, Ghádis, Hálakki-Vakkals, and Padtis. Throughout the sub-division the villages are not gathered into streets with houses, shops, and markets. The houses are scattered along narrow lanes, standing in shady cocoa palm gardens, some of them tiled and some of them thatched, each with its well, bathing-place, and cattle-shed. Here and there is a well built temple, and a few villages have a Roman Catholic church.

Stock.

According to the 1881-82 returns the farm stock included 4444 ploughs, 142 carts, 7766 bullocks, 6423 cows, 1791 she-buffaloes, 3729 he-buffaloes, 38 horses, and 232 sheep and goats.

Survey.

The whole sixty-one villages of Kárwár were settled[1] between 1869-70 and 1871-72. The result of the survey was to raise the assessment from £4967 to £10,704, that is an increase of £5737 or 115·50 per cent. The sixty-one villages form three survey

[1] Up to the year 1872-73 the survey settlements which were introduced above the Sahyádris were guaranteed in some cases for the usual term of thirty years and in other cases for shorter periods varying from twenty-five to thirty years. After 1872-73 owing to the suits which were then brought against Government no guarantee was given either in the sub-divisions below or in the sub-divisions above the Sahyádris. The new rates were sanctioned and introduced without being guaranteed for any term of years, and the assessment was collected from year to year. Under Government Resolution 6150 of the 19th of October 1881, that the ends of the different leases might fall at suitable intervals, guarantees have been granted in the different groups which have been settled since 1872-73 for periods varying from twelve to thirty years.

blocks, the first of which was settled in 1869-70, the second in 1870-71, and the third in 1871-72. The first block, which was settled in 1869-70, has eighteen villages including the port of Kárwár,[1] with an area of 20,022 acres and in 1871 a population of 17,595. All are either near the sea and the high road from Kárwár inland or near the Kálinadi river. The villages contained 7813 acres of rice land, 1159 acres of garden, and 537 acres of dry crop. In addition to these there were 1321 acres of *pulan* or sandy soil, generally near the sea. The result of the survey was to raise the assessment from £1935 to £4051, an increase of 109·35 per cent. The highest survey rates are, 18*s.* for garden land, 10*s.* 12*s.* and 13*s.* for rice land, 3*s.* 3*s.* 7½*d.* and 3*s.* 10½*d.* for *pulan* land, and 1½*s.* for dry-crop. The old assessment was exceedingly unequal. In the case of large and influential holders the survey increase was very great, and in the case of small holders the survey frequently caused a reduction. A large proportion of the land is in the hands of Bráhmans, who rarely cultivate themselves and who are hard and exacting landholders. Ordinarily they sublet their lands from year to year. The settlement of the eighteen villages was the first survey settlement in Lowland Kánara. The introduction of the survey was keenly opposed by the richer landholders who denied the right of Government to revise and enhance the assessment. The question was decided by the High Court in favour of Government.

The second block, which was settled in 1870-71, included twenty-eight villages with an area of 201 square miles and a population in 1871 of 11,033.[2] The block is divided into two groups one of thirteen villages at some distance from the port and from communications by river or road, the other of fifteen villages mixed with or close to the eighteen villages which were settled in 1869-70. The result of the settlement of the twenty-eight villages was to raise the assessment from £1573 to £3937 or an increase of 150·28 per cent. The maximum rates for the fifteen well placed villages are the same as those fixed for the eighteen villages settled in 1869-70. The highest survey rates for the thirteen remote villages are 16*s.* for garden land, 7*s.* and 8*s.* for rice land, and 1¼*s.* for dry-crop. Of 129,221, the total area, 115,425, or 89·32 per cent are unarable waste.

The third block, which was settled in 1871-72, includes fifteen villages with an area of forty-seven square miles and a population of 6326.[3] The result of the survey was to raise the assessment from £1459 to £2716 or an increase of 86·15 per cent. The highest rates are, 18*s.* for garden land, 8*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.*, 12*s.*, and 13*s.* for rice land; 2*s.* 4½*d.*, 3*s.* 7½*d.*, and 3*s.* 10½*d.* for *pulan* land; and 1¼*s.* and 1½*s.* for dry-crop land.

People, 1881.

The 1881 population returns show, of 47,742 people, 40,916 or 85·70 per cent Hindus; 3896 or 8·16 per cent Christians; 2909 or 6·09 per cent Musalmáns; and 21 Jews. The details of the Hindu castes are, 3921 Bráhmans; 895 Vánis, 152 Vaishya Vánis,

[1] Survey Report, 168 of 21st Feb. 1871. [2] Survey Report, 168 of 21st Feb. 1871.
[3] Survey Report, 63 of 20th January 1872.

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and 29 Lingáyats, traders and merchants; 405 Maráthás, 23 Ráchevárs, and 22 Rajputs, warlike classes; 6149 Koknás, 2032 Padtis, 2010 Halvakki Vakkals, 1585 Kunbis, 799 Ghádis, soothsayers; 143 Kare Vakkals, 30 Jains, 14 Nádors, and 2 Chetris, husbandmen; 1328 Sonárs, gold and silver smiths; 382 Sutárs, carpenters; 164 Kumbárs, potters; 155 Lohárs, blacksmiths; 44 Shimpis, tailors; 27 Gaundis, masons; 10 Kásárs, coppersmiths; 1243 Patsális, silk-cord makers; 31 Telis, oilmen; 5436 Bhandáris, and 4037 Komárpáiks, palm-tappers; 468 Gaulis, cowherds; 1307 Kolis, 841 Harkantras, 837 Gábits, 728 Khárvis, 716 Ambigs, 117 Bhois, 107 Págis, and 101 Mogers, fishermen; 378 Háller Vájantris and 33 Bhandári Vájantris, musicians; 227 Kalávants, singers and dancers; 1376 Devlis, temple attendants; 1320 Bándis, servants; 230 Parits, washermen; 210 Hajáms, barbers; 78 Buruds, basket-weavers; 158 Jogis, 45 Kánpháte Jogis, and 5 Thákurs, beggars; 65 Chamgárs, shoemakers; 129 Chchalvádis, 304 Mhárs, and 68 Ágers, depressed classes.

ANKOLA.

Ankola,[1] on the coast, is bounded on the north by Kárwár and Yellápur, on the south by Kumta, on the east by Sirsi, and on the west by the Arabian sea. It contains ninety villages with an area of 367 square miles, a population of 34,189 or 93·15 to the square mile, and a yearly land revenue of £9666 (Rs. 96,660).

Aspect.

The coast line begins at Harváda, a small fishing village twelve miles south of Kánara, and stretches about sixteen miles to the Gangávali river. There are no navigable rivers in this part of the coast. But there are two inlets at Belikeri, about two miles south of Harváda, and at Ankola. At high-tide boats under one ton (4 *khandis*) pass up the inlet about three miles to the Hatikeri bridge on the A'rbail road. At Ankola, about four miles south of Belikeri, boats of one ton and under pass about three miles inland. In the five miles between Harváda and Ankola the shore is a fine belt of sand, pleasant for walkers or riders, lined with groves of cocoa palms, and in places broken by rocky ridges which run into the sea. In the five miles between Ankola and the Gangávali bluff rocky cliffs overhang the shore and the coast road runs about a mile inland through rice-fields and over laterite plateaus. Three to five miles inland stretches a plain covered with rice fields, cocoanut palms, mangoe, cashewnut, jack, and other fruit trees. Then small hills begin, covered with stones, coarse grass, and brushwood. Further east the hills grow steeper and are more thickly wooded. In all suitable spaces rice-fields are laid out in tiers, and, in the deep well watered valleys, which, between spurs, run into the base of the Sahyádris are large and valuable betelnut gardens. West of the Yellápur border the forests are not of much value. Near Belikeri and Ankola the hills are bare as in former years large areas were cleared for wood-ash tillage.

The coast villages are healthy and free from fever. Belikeri especially is a favourite resort for Europeans. Towards the

[1] Ankola was a petty division of Kumta up to the year 1881 when it was made a separate sub-division. Its survey details are given with Kumta.

Sahyádris the climate becomes moist, hot, and feverish. Achve and some other places have so bad a name that it is difficult to get labourers to go there. As Ankola formed part of Kumta till 1881, no separate rain returns are available for the sub-division.

Water.

Along the coast numerous wells yield a good and pure supply of water. The Gangávali flows from the Yellápur frontier dividing Ankola from Kumta. It is navigable for craft of one to five tons (4-20 *khandis*) about fifteen miles to Gundbále. Its water is of no use for irrigation, as above the limit of the tide its banks are covered with forests. Among the Sahyádri hills wells yield good water, but the chief source of drinking water is the rivulets which flow out of the hill sides. Their water is clear and beautiful to look at, but it is full of vegetable matter and causes fever and other sickness. There is no lack of water for irrigation. As the climate does not suit cattle, the wells are worked not by bullocks but by a wooden trough which moves upon a pivot, or by a leather basket scoop called *dotte*, which is swung through the water by a man on each side of the pond.

Soil.

Most of the land along the coast is sandy and requires much manure to yield fair return. Between the sea and the hills are many barren tracts. The soil of rest of the inlands is red.

Stock.

According to the 1881-82 returns the farm stock of the ninety villages of Ankola included 4715 ploughs, 85 carts, 10,865 bullocks, 10,006 cows, 1395 she-buffaloes, 2468 he-buffaloes, 8 horses, and 124 sheep and goats.

People, 1881.

The 1881 population returns show, of 34,189 people, 32,781 or 95·88 per cent Hindus; 1013 or 2·96 per cent Musalmáns; and 395 or 1·15 per cent Christians. The details of the Hindu castes are, 3866 Bráhmans; 536 Vánis, 205 Vaishya Vánis, 102 Nárvekar Vánis, 62 Telugu Vánis, and 17 Lingáyats, traders and merchants; 794 Márathás and 3 Rajputs, warlike classes; 8221 Halvakki Vakkals, 1553 Nádors, 1218 Kunbis, 1101 Kare Vakkals, 577 Pádtis, 290 Koknas, 243 Gám Vakkals, 65 Ghádis or soothsayers, and 3 Jains, husbandmen; 1521 Sonárs, gold and silver smiths; 260 Kumbárs, potters; 194 Sutárs, carpenters; 61 Shimpis, tailors; 60 Lohárs, blacksmiths; 21 Jingars, saddle-makers; 519 Telis, oilmen; 2307 Komárpáiks, 646 Bhandáris, 1949 Halepáiks, palm-tappers; 16 Dhangars, shepherds; 934 Khárvis, 929 Harkantras, 597 Gábits, 248 Ambigs, and 111 Bhois, fishermen; 120 Háller Vájantris, musicians; 245 Kalávants, singers and dancers; 806 Bandis, servants; 199 Parits, washermen; 110 Hajáms, barbers; 98 Devlis, servants; 13 Lambánis, carriers; 101 Chamgárs, shoemakers; 1502 Ágers, 180 Bákads, 178 Haslars, depressed classes.

KUMTA.

Kumta, on the coast, is bounded on the north by Ankola, on the east by Sirsi and Siddápur, on the south by Honávar and on the west by the Arabian sea. It contains 120 villages with an area of about 230 square miles, a population of 58,578 or 255·46 to the square mile, and a yearly land revenue of £12,122 (Rs.1,21220).

Aspect.

The coast line which begins south of the Gangávali river consists of long stretches of sand, fringed with cocoanut gardens, crossed

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Aspect. by frequent rocky highlands and headlands and by tidal creeks. Inland the plain rises in places into spurs and blocks of hills 300 to 700 feet high. Closer to the Sahyádris the hills are higher and steeper, separated by narrow valleys which run to the roots of the Sahyádri range. In the centre of the sub-division are a few bush-covered laterite plateaus 700 to 1000 feet high. The highlands on the coast are comparatively bare, but eight to twelve miles inland the hills are covered with forest which becomes denser in the neighbourhood of the Sahyádri hills. Along the coast a belt of flourishing cocoanut gardens has behind it a stretch of fairly fertile rice land. Beyond the rice land is the central plain crossed by rice fields with a few patches of sugarcane. Further inland rice gives way to *rági*.

Climate. The coast villages are healthy. It is hot in the summer and there is little or no cold weather. The dense forest and heavy rainfall of the eastern villages make them feverish. At Kumta on the coast, during the ten years ending 1879 the rainfall varied from 96·2 inches in 1877 to 201·28 inches in 1878 and averaged 132·45 inches.

Water. Throughout the sub-division there is no lack of water either for drinking or for the fields. The water on the coast is good. In the forest villages the supply is abundant, but the quality is bad. Besides wells and streams many villages have a good supply of pond water. From the coast to the Sahyádris every inhabited enclosure has its well, and numerous rivulets and watercourses, flowing from the hills into the Tadri and Gangávali, are used for watering the *suggi* or hot-weather rice-crops.

Soil. The soil of the coast villages is sandy, further inland it is red mixed with sand, and in the extreme east it is red. The rice lands of the coast villages are fairly productive, many fields yielding two crops a year. The Sahyádri garden lands are fertile, the chief products being cocoanuts, rice, betelnuts, pepper, sugarcane, and pulse.

Stock. According to the 1881-82 returns, the farm stock amounted to 4900 ploughs, 146 carts, 12,010 bullocks, 11,214 cows, 2910 she-buffaloes, 2183 he-buffaloes, 11 horses, and 253 sheep and goats.

Survey. Between 1872 and 1882 the whole of the Kumta sub-division, including the ninety villages now in Ankola, has been brought under the survey settlement. According to the survey, the 218 villages of Kumta and the ninety villages of Ankola have between them 57,325 occupied and unoccupied arable acres assessed at £20,288. Compared with the old rates, the survey assessment on occupied land has caused a rise from £14,493 to £19,760, that is an increase of £5267 or 36·34 per cent. The highest survey acre rates vary from £1 to £1 4*s.* in garden land, from 7*s.* to 13*s.* in rice land, and from 1½*s.* to 1½*s.* in dry-crop land. The details are :

KUMTA AND ANKOLA SURVEY DETAILS.

SURVEY BLOCK.	WHEN SETTLED.	FORMER.		SURVEY.					
		Occupied Land.		Occupied Land.		Arable Waste.		Total.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
Villages:			£		£		£		£
49 ...	1872-73 ...	...	4834	16,415	5422	2372	150	18,287	6572
20 ...	1873-74 ...	...	1248	6372	2301	904	69	7276	2370
41 ...	1876-77 ...	...	3300	13,939	4480	1289	85	15,228	4565
22 ...	1877-78 ...	...	1360	7011	2046	437	50	7448	2096
68 ...	1879-80 ...	...	2922	12,831	3946	1080	111	13,911	4057
18 ...	1880-81 ...	...	820	4399	1565	276	63	5175	1628
218 ...	Total ...	...	14,493	60,467	19,760	6858	528	67,325	20,288

Of the six survey blocks the first block of forty-nine villages which was settled in 1872-73 has an area of 37,906 acres or fifty-nine miles and a population of 31,020 or 506 to the square mile.[1] These villages, including the towns of Kumta, Ankola, and Gokarn, are either near the sea or close to frequented and well-made roads or navigable rivers. Rice is the staple crop. Some rice lands yield two crops in the year either both of rice or a first crop of rice and a second crop of pulse or brinjals and sweet potatoes, and frequently every third year a crop of sugarcane. *Náchni* or *rági* is the chief dry-crop. In the garden lands cocoanuts are the principal produce but many villages grow the betel-palm alone or with cocoanut palms. Mango, cashewnut and jack trees, and *undis* or Alexandrine laurels grow in great numbers in the gardens. The water is from ponds and less commonly from streams and wells. Over the whole sub-division the rainfall is so heavy that the ground is laden with moisture. *Block I.*

The result of the survey rates was to raise the assessment from £4834 to £5422 (Rs. 48,340 - Rs. 54,220), an increase of twelve per cent. The highest survey acre rates for the different classes of villages are, £1 for garden land, 10*s.* 12*s.* and 13*s.* for rice land, 8*s.* for *pulan*[2] land, and 1½*s.* for dry-crop land. This comparatively small increase was due to the fact that in former times the villages were strictly managed. At the same time there were many cases of unequal assessment. The greatest decrease was thirty-two per cent in the village of Kulbag, the survey reducing the assessment from £732 to £500 (Rs. 7320 - Rs. 5000). The highest increase was 611 per cent in the village of Bilchoyungi in which the assessment was raised from £2 to £13 (Rs. 20 - Rs. 130). The former inequalities were chiefly due to the corruption and false representations of village and district officers.[3] The area of alienated land was 324 acres assessed at £127 (Rs. 1270).

[1] Survey Report, 309 of 28th February 1873.

[2] *Pulan* or *shitta* is a sandy coast soil which grows cocoanut trees. It can be used to grow rice by scraping off the surface layer of sand.

[3] The village of Tungunda is a special case of fraud. It was granted at the beginning of British rule to one Lingappa, the father of a writer named Subáráv in the Honávar office on an assessment of £8 (Rs. 80). Subáráv by false representations obtained a reduction of assessment in 1838-39 when he was mámlatdár. At the time

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Block II.

The second block of twenty villages is close to and mixed with the first block of forty-nine villages. The survey rates were fixed in 1873-74.[1] The area of these twenty villages is 41,274 acres or sixty-four square miles and the population was 7265 or 114 to the square mile. The distribution of the population is very unequal. The inland tracts near the hills have few people, while near the coast the pressure is over 300 to the square mile. Rice is the staple crop, and there are also 824 acres of excellent cocoanut and betelnut gardens. The assessment was raised from £1248 to £2301 (Rs. 12,480 - Rs. 23,010) or an increase of 84·37 per cent. The highest survey acre rates are, £1 4*s.* for garden land, 7*s.* 8½*s.* 10*s.* 11*s.* 12*s.* and 13*s.* for rice land, and 1½*s.* for dry-crop land. There were no cases of reduction, though in many cases the survey rates are less than one-third of the rates in the first group of forty-nine villages. The increase varied from twenty-five per cent in the village of Ulgeri to fifty-four per cent in Udlur.

Block III.

The third block, which was settled in 1876-77, includes forty-one villages.[2] Except a few among the hills in the extreme north-east, the villages of this group are either on the sea-shore or on or at a short distance from the Gangávali. The total area of the villages is 92,019 acres or 143 square miles, and the population at the time of the survey was 16,328 or 113 to the square mile. As in the other blocks the density of the population varies greatly, from an average of 513 to the square mile in the coast villages to twenty in the hill villages. Some of the villages are crossed by the Kárwár-Hubli road through the Árbail pass. There is much traffic on this Kárwár-Hubli road and products fitted for local use and fodder command high prices. Rice is the staple crop, and much of the rice land bears a second crop either of rice or of pulse. A crop of sugarcane every third year is not uncommon, and fine fields of cane may be seen up the Gangávali valleys. The garden lands on and near the coast are excellent and *rági* is the staple crop of the dry land. The result of the survey was to raise the assessment from £3300 to £4480 or an increase of 35·75 per cent. The highest survey acre rates are, £1 for garden land, 7*s.* 8½*s.* 10*s.* 11*s.* 12*s.* and 13*s.* for rice land, and 1½*s.* for dry-crop.

Block IV.

The fourth block, which was settled in 1877-78, includes the lands of twenty-two villages, with an area of 26,978 acres or forty-two square miles, and a population of 4737.[3] Most of the villages of this block lie between the two tidal rivers, the Tadri and Gangávali, and some villages contain *gajni* or salt rice land. There were 403 acres of garden land, some of it of superior quality, growing large numbers of cocoa and betel palms. The result of the survey was to raise the assessment from £1369 to £2046 (Rs. 13,690-Rs. 20,460) or an increase of 49·45 per cent. The highest survey acre rates are, £1 4*s.* for garden land, 10*s.* 11½*s.* 12*s.* and 13*s.* for

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of survey 298 acres the whole arable area of the village was occupied. The assessment was raised from £7 to £90 (Rs. 70-Rs. 900) or an increase of 1283 per cent.

[1] Survey Report, 408 of 3rd March 1874. [2] Survey Report, 465 of 4th April 1877.

[3] Survey Report, 411 of 20th April 1878.

rice land, and 1½*s.* for dry land. The former rates had been extremely uneven. In some villages the new rates caused a considerable fall; in the village of Juga the reduction was thirty-three per cent, while, with new rates slightly lower than those in Juga, the survey caused a rise of 153 and 169 per cent in the villages of Kelginstula and Karebail. . .

Block V.

The fifth block, which was settled in 1879-80, included sixty-eight villages with an area of 88,940 acres or 139 square miles.[1] Of the sixty-eight villages which formed this block five are on the north of the Kumta river, two are in the hilly north-east, and sixty-one are in the south, some on the coast near Kumta, and others on the valley of the Kumta river up to the hills. Population is dense on and near the coast, about 139 to the square mile; rice is the staple rain crop, and some lands where the water supply is abundant yield a second crop either of rice or of pulse. The cocoanut and betelnut gardens of some villages are exceedingly good, with as many as 600 to 800 betelnut trees on an acre. The villages are well placed as regards land and sea communication. There was no record of the area formerly under occupation, and the old rates were exceedingly unequal. The result of the survey was to raise the assessment from £2922 to £3946 or an increase of 35·04 per cent. The highest survey acre rates are, £1 4*s.* for garden land, 7*s.* 8½*s.* 10*s.* 11*s.* 12*s.* and 13*s.* for rice land, and 1½*s.* for dry-crop land. The increase is less than in the other Kumta groups because from the first a majority of the sixty-eight villages were much more closely managed by the Madras Government than the villages further from the head-quarters of the sub-division.

Block IV.

The sixth block, which was settled in 1879-80 and 1880-81, included eighteen villages with an area of 87,845.[2] Except four villages in the centre of the sub-division, the eighteen villages of this block are in the north-east among the hills. Rice is the staple crop, but in some villages the garden land is particularly good. As owing to their outlying position the former rates were extremely low, the result of the survey was to raise the assessment from £820 to £1565 or an increase of 90·85 per cent. The maximum acre rates are, £1 for garden land, 7*s.* 8½*s.* and 10*s.* for rice land, and 1½*s.* for dry-crop.

People, 1881.

The 1881 population returns show, of 58,758 people, 55,102 or 93·77 per cent were Hindus; 2099 or 3·57 per cent Musalmáns; 1530 or 2·60 per cent Christians; 17 Pársis; and 10 Buddhists. The details of the Hindu castes are 11,327 Bráhmans; 364 Vánis, 121 Bhátias, 119 Vaishya Vánis, 61 Lingáyats, and 8 Gujarát Vánis, traders and merchants; 920 Maráthás, 50 Náyers, and 29 Rajputs, warlike classes; 8983 Halvakki Vakkals, 5140 Gám Vakkals, 1654 Nádors, 533 Sudirs, 369 Kare Vakkals, 216 Ghádis, soothsayers; 122 Kunbis, 92 Jains, 56 Padtis, 37 Panchamsális, 28 Áre Maráthás, and 22 Chetris, husbandmen; 1928 Sonárs, gold and silver smiths; 663

[1] Survey Report, 310 of 7th April 1880.
[2] Survey Reports, 420 of 29th April 1880, and 95 of 4th February 1881.

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Sutárs, carpenters 461 Kumbárs, potters; 101 Shimpis, tailors; 47 Lohárs, blacksmiths; 29 Kásárs, coppersmiths; 12 Gaundis, masons; 528 Telis, oilmen; 6786 Halepáiks, 1963 Bhandáris, 292 Komárpáiks, palm-tappers; 807 Gaulis, cowherds; 39 Gollars, cowkeepers; 28 Dhangars, shepherds; 1712 Harkantras, 973 Ambigs, 712 Mogers, 680 Gábits, 301 Khárvis, 33 Bhois, and 8 Kolis, fishermen; 470 Háller Vájantris, 101 Devdigs, and 48 Bhandári Vájantris, musicians; 207 Kalávants, singers and dancers; 1066 Bandis, servants; 587 Parits, washermen; 318 Hajáms, barbers; 119 Padiyárs, servants; 64 Devlis, temple attendants; 37 Korcharus, cattle-breeders; 13 Lambánis, carriers; 77 Gosávis and 61 Jogis, beggars; 169 Chamgárs, shoemakers; 92 Mádigars, tanners; 2288 Mukris, 556 Ágers, 186 Chhalvádis, 157 Haslars, and 132 Mhárs, depressed classes.

HONÁVAR.

Hona'var is bounded on the north by Kumta, on the east by Siddápur and Maisur, on the south by Kundápur in South Kánara, and on the west by the Arabian sea. It contains 140 villages with an area of 446 square miles, a population of 85,625 or 192 to the square mile, and a land revenue of £15,972 (Rs. 1,59,720).

Aspect.

A little to the north of Kumta a high laterite plateau begins, and, as it stretches south between Manki and Murdeshvar, gradually encroaches on the coast belt of garden and rice land, till, at Honavar, it leaves but a very narrow strip of sand between its base and the sea. Beyond the Honávar creek the laterite plateau again slightly recedes and is constantly broken by rocky spurs running to the coast. The plateau disappears to the north of Murdeshvar, but again appears between the Shiráli creek and Bhatkal. The coast villages are like those of Kumta, but in some villages north of Honávar large tracts of late rice land run a considerable distance inland. The sub-division is well watered by unfailing streams. Near the middle it is divided by the Gersappa river, whose banks have many rich villages filled with cocoa-palm gardens. In the north of the sub-division from the coast eastwards, separated by valleys with gardens and rice lands, barren and treeless laterite plateaus rise one behind the other till they lose themselves in the Sahyádris. Near the spurs of the Sahyádris, which here are steeper than in Kumta, the forest begins, and, as in the rest of Kánara, grows deeper and richer in the upper slopes of the hills. In the south of the sub-division the laterite uplands are soon lost in a series of hills covered with a thick, though stunted, growth of trees. The centre of the petty division of Bhatkal is very wild and inhospitable.

Climate.

Except in a few of the eastern villages the climate is good. In the eastern villages, during the cold weather and the rainy months, fever is prevalent, and in the hot weather the heat is most oppressive. At Honávar on the coast during the ten years ending 1879 the rainfall varied from 91·48 inches in 1877 to 184·61 inches in 1878 and averaged 139·85 inches.

Water.

The Shirávati or Gersappa river crosses the sub-division from east to west. In the east it is divided into two small channels, one of which again breaks into three branches. The water except in

Chapter XIII. Sub-Divisions. HONÁVAR.

its higher reach is undrinkable. About thirty-six miles south-east of Honávar, the Shirávati forms the famous Gersappa falls with a drop of about 830 feet. The north of Honávar is well supplied with streams many of which flow throughout the year. These streams flow into the Chandávar river which at Haldipur, turning at right angles to the sea, flows into the Gersappa or Shirávati river at Honávar. South of the Shirávati are numerous small rivulets a few of which last throughout the year, and at Shiráli and Bhatkal there are rivers whose water is drinkable above the limit of the tide. The villages have many wells and a scarcity of water is seldom felt.

Water.

In the coast villages the soil is sandy, and the villages by the side of the river Shirávati have a dark alluvial soil locally known as *kale* or black. Near the hills the soil is red. The sandy coast soil requires much manure. In the hilly tracts where there is earth enough *hakal* or dry crop cultivation is carried on. The chief products are rice, sugar, cocoanuts, betelnuts, and pepper. On the coast and river banks cocoa-palms mixed with betel-palms are largely grown. Inland, the chief products of the valleys and of the Sahyádri spurs, are betelnuts mixed with plantains, pepper, and betel-vines. In the lowlands rice is much grown and occasionally sugarcane in the better rice lands. The dry-crop tillage is of little importance and is chiefly confined to *náchni*.

Soil.

According to the 1881-82 returns, the farm stock amounted to 7967 ploughs, 29 carts, 15,942 bullocks, 15,780 cows, 3718 she-buffaloes, 4430 he-buffaloes, 13 horses, and 552 sheep and goats.

Stock.

Of the 142 villages of Honávar, up to the 31st of December 1881 only thirty-seven had been brought under the survey settlement. The result of the survey of these thirty-seven villages was to raise the assessment from £6187 to £6969 (Rs. 61,870 - Rs. 69,690) or an increase of 12·63 per cent. The maximum acre garden rates vary from £1 to £1 4*s.*, rice rates from 11*s.* to 13*s.*, and dry-crop rates are 1½*s.* The details are:

Survey.

HONÁVAR SURVEY DETAILS.

Survey Block.	When settled.	Former.		Survey.					
		Occupied.		Occupied.		Arable Waste.		Total.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
Villages:			£		£		£		£
27 ...	1880-81 ...	...	4203	9290	4396	1959	139	11,249	4535
9 ...	1881-82 ...	...	1379	4098	1707	564	28	4662	1735
1 ...	1876-77 ...	...	605	3220	866	110	12	3330	878
37 ...	Total ...	...	6187	16,608	6969	2633	179	19,241	7148

Block I.

The thirty-seven villages which have been surveyed form three blocks of twenty-seven, nine, and one villages each. The first block, which was settled in 1880-81, contains twenty-seven villages including the town of Honávar, with an area of 27,421 acres and a population of 23,548 or 581 to the square mile.[1] All of the

[1] Survey Report, 800 of 8th April 1881.

Chapter XIII. Sub-Divisions. Honávar. Block I.

villages of this block are on the coast. The fields, as a rule, are well tilled and the crops good; the people are prosperous, living in well-built houses, each in a separate enclosure with a cleanly swept grain-yard in front. Though, except in Honávar, carts are rare communication is easy, both by water and along good foot-paths. The result of the survey was to raise the assessment from £4203 to £4396 or an increase 4·59 of per cent. The maximum rates are, £1 for garden land, 11*s*. 12*s*. and 13*s*. for rice land, and 1½*s*. for dry-crop land.

Block II.

The second block of nine villages, which were brought under survey settlement in 1881-82, has an area of 20,760 acres[1]. The villages of this block are in the north of the sub-division, and for the most part are somewhat inland. The garden land is exceedingly good. Roads run from Honávar to Sirsi by the Devimani and Nilkund passes, but they carry no great traffic. The result of the survey was to raise the assessment from £1379 to £1707 or an increase of 23·78 per cent. The maximum rates are, £1 4*s*. for garden land, 11*s*. 12*s*. and 13*s*. for rice land, and 1½*s*. for dry-crop.

Block III.

Besides these thirty-six villages, the village of Manki, four miles south of Honávar, with an area of about thirteen square miles and a population of 4484, was specially settled in 1876-77 in connection with certain land proceedings. The result of the survey was to raise the assessment from £605 to £866, that is an increase of £261 or 43·2 per cent. The maximum acre rates were, £1 for garden land, 11*s*. and 12*s*. for rice land, and 1½*s*. for dry-crop.[2]

People, 1881.

The 1881 population returns show, of 85,625 people, 74,428 or 86·92 per cent Hindus; 7443 or 8·69 per cent Musalmáns; and 3754 or 4·38 per cent Christians. The details of the Hindu castes are, 13,000 Bráhmans; 285 Vánis, 83 Vaishya Vánis, 29 Lingáyats, and 16 Mallavs, traders and merchants; 4286 Maráthás, 45 Náyers, and 20 Rajputs, warlike classes; 3855 Gám Vakkals, 3339 Halvakki Vakkals, 2427 Sudirs, 327 Chetris, 270 Jains, 171 Kare Vakkals, 94 Nádors, and 51 Padtis, husbandmen; 1973 Sonárs, gold and silver smiths; 922 Sutárs, carpenters; 393 Kumbárs, potters; 336 Gaundis, masons; 66 Lohárs, blacksmiths; 18 Kásárs, coppersmiths; 1054 Telis, oilmen; 151 Patsális, silk-cord makers; 18,420 Halepáiks, 2034 Komárpáiks, and 643 Bhandáris, palm-tappers; 2016 Dhangars, shepherds; 277 Gollars, cowkeepers; and 32 Gaulis, cowherds; 3140 Khárvis, 2209 Mogers, 877 Ambigs, 591 Harkantras, 191 Gábits, and 123 Bhois, fishermen; 2531 Sappaligs and 761 Háller Vájantris, musicians; 96 Kalávants, singers and dancers; 1695 Bandis, servants; 757 Parits, washermen; 462 Hajáms, barbers; 137 Padiyárs, servants; 4 Lambánis, owners of bullocks; 148 Jogis, 21 Dasas, and 2 Thákurs, beggars; 311 Madigars and 117 Chamgárs, leather-workers; 1867 Mukris, 700 Haslars, 692 Chchalvádis, 257 Mhárs, and 106 Bakads, depressed classes.

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[1] Survey Report, 461 of 31st May 1881. [2] Survey Report, 2831 of 2nd May 1877.

Supa, in the north of the district, is bounded on the north by Bidi in Belgaum and Dhárwár in Dhárwár, on the east by Kalghatgi in Dhárwár, on the south by Yellápur and the Kálinadi, and on the west by the Sahyádris and Goa. It contains 269 villages with an area of 979 square miles, a population 61,154 or 62·46 to the square mile, and a yearly land revenue of £10,669 (Rs.1,06,690).

Aspect.

The north and east is an open plain; the south and west, except some rice plots and gardens, are full of hills and forests. The Supa forests, some of which are the finest in Kánara, are both leaf-shedding and evergreen. The whole sub-division is waving uplands seamed by the Kálinadi and its tributaries. Most of the small area under tillage is held by Shenvi Bráhmans and Maráthás. Some of these Marátha husbandmen are *desáis* and some are wood-ash tillers living near the Sahyádris. The chief crop are rice and sugarcane; cocoanuts and betelnuts are also grown to a small extent.

Climate.

As most of the sub-division is surrounded by hills and forests, the climate is cold and feverish. There is a heavy rainfall during the south-west monsoon, severe cold in winter, and moderate heat in summer. At Haliyál in the north-east of the sub-division during the ten years ending 1879 the rainfall varied from 29·70 inches in 1871 to 82·0 inches in 1872, and averaged 47·8 inches.

Water.

The sub-division is supplied with numerous large and small streams, some of which last throughout the year and others dry in the hot season. Dying and dead leaves, though they do not lessen its clearness, make the water of many of the unfailing streams dangerous to drink. The Kálinadi runs in the south with deep pools 200 to 300 yards wide. On the banks are the Dándeli forests which for nearly half a century have been famous in the records of sport. Besides with stream water the north and south are fairly supplied with wells and ponds, some of which last throughout the year and others for eight months. The water of these ponds and wells is unwholesome and unsuited for drinking.

Soil.

In the north and east is a black and fertile soil which yields crops without manure. To the south and west the soil is partly red and partly white, and the crops depend on the water-supply. The chief products are Indian millet, *rági*, gram, *sami* rice, *navani* rice, peas, sugarcane, castor-seed, and *chena*.

Stock.

According to the 1881-82 returns, the farm stock included 8035 ploughs, 1376 carts, 18,961 bullocks, 20,041 cows, 5109 she-buffaloes, 5598 he-buffaloes, 147 horses, and 1616 sheep and goats.

Survey.

Of the 271 villages of Supa 243 have been settled between 1864 and 1882. According to the survey returns these 243 villages have 59,062 occupied acres assessed at £9080 and 7899 unoccupied unarable acres assessed at £399. The highest acre garden rates are 16*s.*, and rice rates vary from 8*s.* to 12*s.*, and dry-crop rates from 1*s.* to 2*s.* The details are:

SUPA SURVEY DETAILS.

SURVEY BLOCK.	WHEN SETTLED.	FORMER.		SURVEY.					
		Occupied.		Occupied.		Arable Waste.		Total.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
Villages:			£		£		£		£
126 ...	1863-64—1866-67	31,824	3487	44,663	6717	5034	223	49,697	6945
62 ...	1872-73	4171	577	6228	965	1374	105	7602	1070
23 ...	1879-80	...	...	1988	365	316	14	2304	379
32 ...	1880-81	...	...	6183	1033	1175	52	7358	1085
243 ...	Total ...	...	...	59,062	9080	7899	399	66,961	9479

Block I.

Of the four survey blocks into which the 243 surveyed villages are divided, the first block of 126 villages, with an area of 49,697 acres were brought under survey settlement between 1863-64 and 1866-67, twenty in 1863-64, forty-four in 1864-65, forty-one in 1865-66 and twenty-one in 1866-67.[1] The villages of this block, which includes the town of Haliyál, are in the north-east of the sub-division on the borders of Belgaum and Dhárwár. The villages are little more than clearings in a great forest. Rice is the staple crop, the husbandry is good, the fields being well and carefully tilled and manured as plentifully as the supply admits. At the time of the survey many of the upper classes, the headmen and accountants of the villages and their relations, were found to be thriving at the expense of the poorer husbandmen. Nearly every village had two three or more excellent tiled houses, most substantially built, and with massive beams of squared timber. These houses were almost always the property of the village officers or their relations. The houses of the poorer husbandmen were either small tiled dwellings or thatched huts. In 1863-64 the people were suffering from a terrible epidemic of fever which was especially severe in the neighbourhood of Haliyál. Except six acres in one village, valued at £1 8*s.*, there is no alienated land in the 126 villages.

The survey showed that of a total area of 44,663 occupied acres, 12,839 acres had not formerly been brought to account. The effect of the survey was to raise the assessment from £3487 to £6717 (Rs. 34,870 - Rs. 67,170) or an increase of 92·62 per cent. The highest acre rates are 10*s.* 11*s.* and 12*s.* for rice land, and 1¾*s.* and 2*s.* for dry-crop land. On account of the unequalness of the old rates the increase of assessment was far from uniform. The assessment of one or two villages was either reduced or very little raised, though the assessment on some holdings was greatly enhanced. In many villages where the whole assessment was increased the rates of individual holdings were reduced. Many village headmen and accountants and their relations had to pay much more than before, as the survey showed that they had taken advantage of their position to lower the rates on their holdings and secretly to add to their area.[2]

[1] Survey Reports, 442 of 31st December 1864, 124 of 19th May 1866, and 814 of 14th November 1867.

[2] As an example, in one village of this block, thirty-seven acres assessed at Rs. 4

Chapter XIII. Sub-Divisions. Supa. *Block II.*

The second block of sixty-two villages, with an area of 149,960 acres and a population of 4916, was settled in 1872-73.[1] Except eight in the east the villages of this block stretch in a long strip from near Haliyál by the south of Bidi in Belgaum west to the Sahyádris and the Portuguese frontier. This tract of country covers an area of 149,960 acres equal to 234 square miles, but the cultivated and arable area forms but a fraction of the whole, amounting to only 7601 acres or 5·07 per cent. The rest is forest, most of it of very good quality. The population amounted to 4916 or twenty-one to the square mile. The climate is wet, the fall of rain increasing towards the west. Rice is the chief crop and *rági* is the only dry grain which thrives. In the west near the Sahyádris much hot-weather or *vaingan* rice is grown in lands watered from unfailing streams of which there are many. A small quantity of sugarcane was grown, but in spite of the good water-supply there were no more than fourteen acres of garden land. At the time of the survey the people were suffering severely from fever. The villages of this block are well provided with roads. The made road from Dhárwár to Goa by the Tinái Pass skirts and crosses the northern boundary. This road is joined by another road from Dhárwár which crosses this tract, running east and west by Haliyál. The villages of this block are also crossed from north to south by the road from Belgaum to Kadra on the Kálinadi by Supa and the Anshi pass. Other roads lead through Khánápur to Belgaum and to Nandighad, a large market in Bidi in Belgaum. There are also several small local markets with a demand for produce. The people are ignorant and greatly under the power of the village accountants or *shánbhogs*. At the beginning of British rule Supa was one of the most deserted parts of North Kánara. Though most of it has since remained forest it has been well opened by roads. The result of the survey was to raise the assessment from £577 to £965 or an increase of 67·24 per cent. The highest acre rates are, 16*s.* for garden land, 8*s.* 9*s.* and 11*s.* for rice land, and 1*s.* 1¼*s.* 1½*s.* and 1¾*s.* for dry-crop.

Block III.

In 1879-80 the survey was introduced into a third block of twenty three villages which are mixed with the sixty-two villages settled in 1872-73.[2] The rates are the same as those fixed for the sixty-two villages. Of the total area of 30,690 acres only 2304 acres or 7·50 per cent are arable land; the rest is under forest. In 1880-81 the survey was introduced into a fourth block of thirty-two villages mixed with and close to the sixty-two villages of the first and the seventeen villages of the second block.[3] The rates are the same as those fixed for the sixty-two villages.

People.

The 1881 population returns show of 61,154 people, 54,553 or 89·20 per cent Hindus; 3864 or 6·31 per cent Musalmáns; 2734 or

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were entered in the accounts as the holding or *varg* of a cultivator. At the time of the survey the nominal holder was found in possession of only 2⅘ acres for which he paid the *pátil* Rs 4. The whole of the remaining 34⅘ acres were held by the *pátil* free of rent and without any entry in the accounts. Colonel Anderson, 442, 31st December 1864.

[1] Survey Report, 154 of 3rd February 1872.

[2] Survey Report, 451 of 8th May 1880.

[3] Survey Report, 461 of 31st May 1881.

Chapter XIII. Sub-Divisions.

SUPA. *People, 1881.*

4·47 per cent Christians; and 3 Jews. The details of the Hindu castes are, 1967 Bráhmans; 7452 Vánis, 647 Lingáyats, 276 Nárvekar Vánis, 122 Komtigs, 112 Lád Vánis, 42 Telugu Vánis, and 35 Vaishya Vánis, traders and merchants; 21,132 Maráthás and 119 Rajputs, warlike classes; 8098 Kunbis, 1240 Halvakki Vakkals, 751 Jains, 506 Sudirs, 386 Kare Vakkals, 210 Panchamsális, and 126 Chetris, husbandmen; 766 Sonárs, gold and silver smiths; 343 Kumbárs, potters; 315 Lohárs, blacksmiths; 283 Jingars, saddle-makers; 191 Shimpis, tailors; 101 Sutárs, carpenters; 22 Gaundis, masons; 96 Telis, oilmen; 812 Bhandáris, palm-tappers; 508 Dhangars, shepherds; 381 Gaulis, cowherds; 159 Kabhers, 71 Khárvis, 63 Bhois, and 8 Ámbigs, fishermen; 352 Mángs, 290 Koravs, and 14 Háller Vájantris, musicians; 1301 Devlis, temple attendants; 668 Bándis, servants; 422 Parits, washermen; 171 Hajáms, barbers; 122 Lambánis, carriers; 860 Vaddars, earth-workers; 96 Buruds, basket-weavers; 148 Jogis, 51 Gosávis, and 24 Gondhalis, beggars; 287 Chamgárs, shoemakers; 27 Dhors, tanners; 1638 Mhárs, 417 Haslars, and 325 Chchalvádis, depressed classes.

YELLÁPUR.

Yella'pur is bounded on the north by Supa and Kalghatgi in Dhárwár; on the east by Kalghatgi, Bankápur, and Hángal in Dhárwár; on the south by Sirsi; and on the west by Kárwár. It contains 174 villages with an area of about 589 square miles, a population of 36,314 or 61·65 to the square mile, and a yearly land revenue of £9559 (Rs. 95,590).

Aspect.

The east and the Mundgod petty division in the north-east are bordered by plain country. But except a few detached fields and gardens the greater part of the mámlatdár's charge is forest. The west is full of forest-clad hills, occasionally crossed by streams and watercourses. In the valleys and along the sides of the watercourses are rice and sugarcane fields as well as betel and cocoa palm gardens. The south, which is also hilly, is rich, and where water is available, contains excellent betel and cocoa palm gardens.

Climate.

The climate is bad. In the hot months the heat is moderate, and during the rainy months in spite of severe cold and damp the air is fairly healthy. But in cold months fever is general and fatal. At Yellápur, in the centre of the sub-division, for the ten years ending 1879 rain retuns show a fall varying from 67·53 inches in 1877 to 139 inches in 1872, and averaging 90·57 inches.

Water.

The chief rivers are the Bedti and Kálinadi, which are joined by many small streams. Some of these streams flow throughout the year, but during the hot weather the water of most of them becomes bad.

Soil.

In the east and in the petty division of Mundgod the soil is blackish and black, chiefly growing rice and sugarcane. In the centre of the sub-division, which is under the mámlatdár's charge are betel and cocoa palm gardens. The soil in the west is red and the western valleys have many fine gardens. The staple products are rice, betelnuts, cocoanuts, and sugarcane. Small quantities of pepper, cardamoms, and plantains are also grown.

According to the 1881-82 returns the farm stock included 4985 ploughs, 1018 carts, 15,875 bullocks, 17,272 cows, 4533 she-buffaloes, 5044 he-buffaloes, 125 horses, and 957 sheep and goats.

The settlement of 173 villages of Yellápur with an area of 589 square miles lasted from 1866 to 1881. The result of the survey was to show that 44,262 acres instead of 32,079 acres were under tillage, and to raise the assessment from £5703 to £9298, that is an increase of £3595 or 63·03 per cent. The highest survey acre garden rates vary from £1 to £1 8*s.*, rice rates from 7*s.* to 10*s.*, and dry-crop rates from 1*s.* to 2*s.* The details are :

YELLÁPUR SURVEY DETAILS.

SURVEY BLOCKS.	WHEN SETTLED.	FORMER.		SURVEY.					
		Occupied.		Occupied.		Arable Waste.		Total.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
Villages :			£		£		£		£
73 ...	1866-67... ...	18,117	2281	25,335	3846	3996	293	29,331	4139
20 ...	1869-70... ...	2493	525	3431	588	978	77	4409	665
24 ...	1872-73... ...	4694	751	5566	1329	1434	150	7000	1479
16 ...	1877-78... ...	2055	648	2591	917	344	25	2935	942
16 ...	1879-80... ...	1485	414	2160	884	353	17	2513	901
24 ...	1880-81... ...	3235	1084	5179	1734	240	17	5419	1751
173 ...	Total ...	32,079	5703	44,262	9298	7345	579	51,607	9877

Block I.

Of the six survey blocks into which the 173 villages of Yellápur are divided, seventy-three villages with an area about 160 square miles and a population of 11,400 or seventy-two to the square mile were settled in 1866-67.[1] The villages of this block follow the Dhárwár frontier in a strip six to eight miles wide and about twenty-two miles from north to south. The people were almost all husbandmen, and about two-thirds of the area was forest. The country is generally a mixture of forest and open patches of tillage fifty to three hundred acres in size, the lowlands being ordinarily under tillage and the uplands covered with forest. The main road from Hubli to Kumta passes through the town of Mundgod and thence south through the Mundgod petty division. This road is at present the main line of cotton traffic, several hundred carts passing daily in the exporting season. This traffic creates a great demand for all kinds of fodder. Though there is no important trade centre in Mundgod, there are several local markets. The large country towns of Hángal and Bankápur in Dhárwár are only a few miles over the border. The Kumta and Hubli road with its thousands of return carts, either empty or half-laden, offers excellent opportunities for the disposal of produce. Of all of these villages rice is the staple produce. The dry-crop tillage is poor, as the rainfall is too heavy to suit any dry-grain but *rági*. Sugarcane to some extent is grown in all villages, and a few villages have a small area, only thirty-four acres in all, of betel and cocoa palm garden watered from ponds. The people were generally well-to-do. For some years before the survey,

[1] Survey Reports, 296 of 23rd April 1867, and 814 of 14th November 1867.

Chapter XIII. Sub-Divisions. YELLÁPUR. *Block I.*

especially at and near Mundgod, they had suffered sorely from fever, which before 1863 had been comparatively little known. The experience of the five years before the survey seemed to show that the fever was most deadly in places such as Mundgod where there was a mixture of tillage and of forest. The survey measurements show that the area under tillage was 25,325 acres, not 18,117 acres as before returned; the settlement raised the assessment from £2281 to £3846 (Rs. 22,810-Rs. 38,460), an increase of £1565 or 68·61 per cent. The highest survey acre rates are, £1 for garden land, 8*s.* 9*s.* and 10*s.* for rice land, and 1¾*s.* for dry-crop land. In twenty-three of the seventy-three villages of this block, in which rates introduced between 1820 and 1825 were in force, the assessment was reduced by about three per cent and in the remaining villages it was raised by 101 per cent. The old returns showed 4½ acres of grant or *inám* land, which gradual encroachment had increased to nine acres. The 4½ acres of encroachment were recorded as Government land and brought under assessment.

Block II.

Most of the second block of twenty villages which were settled in 1869-70 lie to the south of the Mundgod petty division.[1] Everywhere the rainfall is too great for good dry-crop tillage and the tract is essentially rice-growing. As a rule tillage is confined to the neighbourhood of villages, most of the area being covered with forest which is generally fairly free from underwood. This, and the neighbouring part of Sirsi was exceedingly fever-stricken during the four or five years before 1869-70. Almost all the villages are within a mile or two of the high-road from Hubli to Sirsi and Kumta. At the time of the settlement the whole of the occupied land was in seventeen of the twenty villages. The remaining three villages, in consequence of the fever which first broke out in 1860, were deserted and waste. The area of the twenty inhabited villages was 16,421 acres of which 3431 acres were occupied, 978 acres were fit for tillage and divided into small survey numbers and assessed, and 11,259 acres were unarable, being chiefly covered with forest. The population was 2022 or seventy-nine to the square mile, a fair average considering how large a proportion of the area was forest. The survey measurements showed that the area under tillage was 3431 acres, not 2943 acres as entered in the old returns. The new settlement raised the assessment from £525 to £588 (Rs. 5250 - Rs. 5880), or an increase of 12·00 per cent. The highest survey acre rates are, £1 for garden land, 9*s.* and 10*s.* for rice land, and 1¾*s.* and 2*s.* for dry-crop land. As seventeen of the twenty villages were surveyed and assessed under the Madras Government in 1822-23, the increase of the survey assessment was comparatively small in spite of the large increase in the occupied area.

Block III.

The third block of the twenty-four villages which were settled in 1872-73 have an area of 146 square miles and a population of 4357 or thirty to the square mile.[2] The villages are small and are separated by large stretches of forest. They lie west of the

[1] Survey Report, 1358 of 6th Dec. 1871. [2] Survey Report, 154 of 3rd Feb. 1872.

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YELLÁPUR. *Block III.*

Mundgod petty division and to the south of the Haliyál mámlatdár's charge, and on the north-west are bounded by Kalghatgi in Dhárwár. The block includes two groups of villages separated by four or five miles. The first or larger group stretches from the Dhárwár frontier to the town of Yellápur, on each side of the main road from Hubli to Kárwár by the Árbail pass; the second or smaller group lies south-west of Yellápur on both sides of the Kaiga hill pass. Rice is the main crop. The fall of rain is very heavy at Yellápur and lighter near the Dhárwár frontier, and again heavier to the south-west near the Sahyádris. The dry-crop tillage is poor, especially near the Sahyádris. The gardens are fine, betel and cocoa palms growing freely in the moist bottoms with little or no watering. The highest survey acre rates were fixed at £1 4*s.* for garden land, 8*s.* 9*s.* and 10*s.* for rice land, and 1*s.* 1¼*s.* 1½*s.* 1¾*s.* and 2*s.* for dry-crop land. The result of the survey measurements was to show that the area under tillage was 5566 acres, not 4694 acres as entered in the former returns. And the result of the settlement was to raise the assessment from £751 to £1329, an increase of £578 or 76·96 per cent. These villages have 86,428 acres of Government unarable unassessed waste, almost the whole of which was forest land of fair quality.

Block IV.

The fourth block of sixteen villages, which were settled in 1877-78, are mixed with and border on the twenty-four villages of Yellápur which were settled in March 1872.[1] They are at no great distance from the town of Yellápur or from the Kumta-Hubli trunk road from the coast to Hubli. The area of the villages of this block is 40,177 acres or sixty-three square miles, and the population is 2193 or 34·8 to the square mile. This very low pressure of population is due to the fact that about 37,000 acres or about ninety per cent of the whole are forest land. On the arable area the pressure of the population is 438·6 to the square mile. The abundant rainfall enables all the villages to grow excellent rice, and, in the lower rice lands, sugarcane can be raised in rotation with rice every third year. None of these villages are distant from large markets or from communications. The most out-of-the way is not more than five miles either from the town of Yellápur or from Kumta-Hubli high-road. Most of the 339 acres of garden are very superior. Many cocoa palms and betel plantations have 800 to 1000 trees to the acre. Pepper vines are commonly trained up the betel stems and in some gardens cardamoms are grown. The highest acre rates were fixed at £1 8*s.* for garden land, 8*s.* to 10*s.* for rice land, and 1*s.* 1¼*s.* 1½*s.* and 1¾*s.* for dry-crop land. The result of the survey measurement was to show 2591 acres under tillage, not 2055 as entered in the former returns. The result of the settlement was to raise the assessment from £648 to £917, that is an increase of £269 or forty-one per cent. From the extreme inequality of the old assessment this increase was very unevenly distributed. Even in neighbouring villages there was a marked difference. The village of Joglepal showed an increase of 12·5 per cent, its neighbour

[1] Survey Report, 410 of 20th April 1878.

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YELLÁPUR.

Ambgaum an increase of 232 per cent, Sukusarhalli an increase of 125·8 per cent, and Tutgar of only 8·3 per cent.

Block V.

The fifth block of sixteen villages which were settled in 1879-80 has an area of 40,673 acres or sixty-three square miles and a population of only 1288 or twenty to the square mile.[1] The scantiness of the population is due to the fact that 38,160 acres or ninety-two per cent of the area was under forest. The pressure on the 2513 arable acres was 321 to the square mile. The sixteen villages of this block are mixed with and border on the twenty-four villages settled in 1872 and the sixteen settled in 1878. Most of the tillage is in the magnificent Sahyádri forests. Rice and garden produce are the staple crops, sugarcane being grown in a three-year rotation with rice in the lower lands. The garden cultivation, particularly in the villages near the Sahyádris, is specially excellent. The garden crops are betel-palms not unfrequently one thousand full-grown trees to the acre, some cocoa-palms, the black pepper vine which is commonly trained up the betel stems, and cardamoms and plantains which are grown under and between the palms. These gardens are always in deep moist valleys between hills covered with evergreen forest. Many of them are so moist as to want little watering; the rest are watered from streams which run throughout the year. Most of the gardens are owned by Havig Bráhmans, who bring labour from the coast and live in their gardens all the year round, isolated, and often in most feverish places. The highest survey acre rates were fixed at £1 8*s.* for garden land, 8*s.* to 10*s.* for rice land, and 1*s.* to 1¾*s.* for dry-crop land. The result of the survey measurements was to show that 2160 acres were under tillage instead of the 1483 which were entered in the former records. The new rates raised the assessment from £414 to £884, an increase of £470 or 113·5 per cent. In addition to the large area of encroachment which the survey measurements brought to light, the lands of eight of the villages belonged to the Honáli monastery and had before been assessed at specially easy rates. The survey raised the assessment in those villages from £47 to £176. In the remaining eight villages the increase under the new assessment varied from sixty-seven to 277 per cent. One of the most marked cases of increase was the village of Árbail, the assessment of which was raised from £48 to £116. The village of Árbail is the great halting place for carts coming from and going to Kumta and Kárwár by the Árbail pass. It had eighty-six acres of excellent cocoanut and betelnut gardens, besides 270 acres of good rice land in much of which sugarcane was grown. The old assessment barely gave 1*s.* the acre all round on rice land and 8*s.* the acre on garden land.

Block VI.

The sixth block of twenty-four villages, with an area of about fifty-five square miles and a population of 3200 or fifty-eight to the square mile, were settled in 1880-81.[2] Most of the villages lie to the west of Yellápur on the slopes or at the foot of the Sahyádris. About eleven-twelfths of the area was under forest. Rice was the staple grain and *rági* was the only dry-crop. The gardens contained betel-

[1] Survey Report, 341 of 13th April 1880. [2] Survey Report, 266 of 23rd March 1881.

palms, cardamoms, pepper, and cocoanuts. The gardens were exceedingly good, the great obstacle to cultivation being the want of labour. The climate is feverish and trying to strangers. The highest survey acre rates were fixed at £1 4*s.* and £1 8*s.* for gardens, 7*s.* 8*s.* and 9*s.* for rice land, and 1½*s.* for dry-crop land. The survey measurement raised the occupied area from 3235 to 5179 acres, and the settlement raised the assessment from £1084 to £1734, that is an increase of £650 or 59·96 per cent.

People, 1881.

The 1881 population returns show, of 36,314 people, 31,545 or 86·86 per cent Hindus; 3446 or 9·48 per cent Musalmáns; 1322 or 3·64 per cent Christians; and one Jew. The details of the Hindu castes are, 6220 Bráhmans; 463 Vánis, 287 Lingáyats, 237 Nárvekár Vánis, 168 Mallavs, 83 Komtigs, 75 Telugu Vánis, and 46 Lád Vánis, traders and merchants; 4831 Maráthás and 85 Rajputs, warlike classes; 2305 Kunbis, 1238 Kare Vakkals, 1238 Panchamsális, 635 Halvakki Vakkals, 477 Sudirs, 223 Gám Vakkals, 168 Jains, 84 Padtis, 63 Chetris, 56 Mális, and 43 Ghádis or soothsayers, husbandmen; 667 Sonárs, gold and silver smiths; 238 Lohárs, blacksmiths; 121 Sutárs, carpenters; 103 Kumbárs, potters; 87 Shimpis, tailors; 66 Jingars, saddle-makers; 28 Gaundis, masons; 191 Telis, oilmen; 143 Patsális, silk-cord makers; 789 Komárpáiks, 494 Halepáiks, and 460 Bhandáris, palm-tappers; 627 Dhangars, shepherds; 507 Gaulis, cowherds; 114 Gollars, cowkeepers; 523 Kabhers, 34 Khárvis, 28 Bhois, 20 Ámbigs, and 18 Harkantras, fishermen; 476 Sappaligs, 394 Mángs, 259 Koravs, and 78 Háller Vájantris, musicians; 521 Bándis, servants; 478 Parits, washermen; 302 Devlis, temple attendants; 161 Hajáms, barbers; 366 Lambánis, carriers; 1504 Vaddars, earth-workers; 198 Buruds, basket-weavers; 149 Káthkaris, catechu-makers; 514 Jogis and 86 Gosávis, beggars; 78 Chamgárs, shoemakers; 5 Dhors, tanners; 607 Beds or Talvárs, 492 Mhárs, 486 Chchalvádis, and 110 Haslars, depressed classes.

SIRSI.

Sirsi, to the south-east of Kárwár, is bounded on the north by Yellápur, on the east by Soráb in Maisur and Hángal in Dhárwár, on the south by Soráb and part of Siddápur and Kumta, and on the west by Ankola and Kumta. It contains 299 villages with an area of about 779 square miles, a population of 62,400 or 80·10 to the square mile, and a yearly land revenue of £17,176 (Rs. 1,71,760).

Aspect.

The east of the sub-division, though here and there crossed by low hills, for Kánara, is comparatively level. Near the centre the surface is broken by frequent ranges of hills, which become steeper towards the Sahyádris in the west. The neighbourhood of the Sahyádris and the country as far east as the middle of the sub-division is covered with trees. Further east, except some scattered evergreen patches, the forest becomes gradually thinner and the trees more stunted. Especially near the Sahyádris is a large area of unusually rich garden land in deep moist valleys between hills covered by evergreen forests.

Climate

During the hot weather and the rains the air is cool, pleasant, and fairly healthy, but between October and March it is very feverish. The rainfall is much heavier in the west than in the east. At Sirsi, which is about the centre of the sub-division, during the ten

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years ending 1879 the rainfall varied from 64·82 inches in 1871 to 110·12 inches in 1874, and averaged 83·85 inches.

SIRSI.

Water.

There are many mountain torrents some of which last throughout the year, but, except the Varda which flows along the south-east border, and the Tadri which has its source near Sirsi, there are no rivers of any size. Villages are well supplied with ponds and wells and scarcity either of drinking water or of water for the fields is unknown.

Soil.

In the centre of the sub-division the soil is red and grows darker towards the east; the soil in the valleys is a rich loam. The staple crops are rice, *kulti*, *mug*, sugarcane, *urid*, Bengal gram, and castor-oil seed. The garden products are betelnuts, cardamoms, cocoanuts, and black pepper.

Stock.

According to the 1881-82 returns, the farm stock included 6634 ploughs, 1403 carts, 22,947 bullocks, 24,566 cows, 8606 she-buffaloes, 3573 he-buffaloes, 77 horses, and 1617 sheep and goats.

Survey.

Of the 295 villages of Sirsi, 201 were settled between 1869 and 1881. The survey returns show that these villages have 53,257 arable occupied and unoccupied acres, assessed at £11,062. The survey measurements raised the area under tillage from 29,715 to 44,607 acres; and the settlement increased the assessment from £7502 to £10,567, an increase of £3065 or 40·85 per cent. The highest survey acre rates vary from £1 4*s.* to £1 8*s.* in garden land, from 8*s.* to 10*s.* in rice land, and from 1½*s.* to 2*s.* in dry-crop land. The details are:

SIRSI SURVEY DETAILS.

SURVEY BLOCK.	WHEN SETTLED.	FORMER.		SURVEY.					
		Occupied.		Occupied.		Arable Waste.		Total.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
Villages:			£		£		£		£
64 ...	1869-70	13,991	2300	22,359	3319	4178	230	26,537	3549
39 ...	1872-78	4951	752	7577	1547	2442	140	10,019	1687
29 ...	1877-78	1655	227	2256	494	632	59	2888	553
13 ...	1879-80	1424	543	1978	818	1046	40	3024	858
56 ...	1880-81	7694	3680	10,437	4389	382	26	10,819	4415
201 ...	Total ...	29,715	7502	44,607	10,567	8680	495	53,287	11,062

BLOCK 1.

The first block of sixty-four villages with an area of 22,359 acres was settled in 1869-70.[1] The villages of this block begin from the extreme south-east corner of North Kánara and run along the Dhárwár frontier to Maisur. To the east, the country is comparatively open and well peopled and several fair market towns are within easy reach. The high-road from Hubli to Sirsi and Kumta passes two to three miles north-east of some of these villages. In the south they are crossed by the made-road from the market town of Banavási to Sirsi, and the western villages are within two to four miles of the town of Sirsi. The rice lands for the most

[1] Survey Report, 1358 of 6th December 1871.

part depend on the rainfall which either falls direct on the land or more often is led by small watercourses from higher ground. In these villages are the betelnut and spice gardens, the most valuable branch of cultivation in West Sirsi. The result of the settlement was to raise the assessment from £2300 to £3319 or an increase of 44·30 per cent. The highest survey acre rates are, £1 4*s.* for garden lands, 9*s.* and 10*s.* for rice land, and 1¾*s.* and 2*s.* for dry-crop land. Fifteen of the villages have *káns* or groves generally close to the villages with wild palm trees whose juice is tapped, a little wild pepper, coffee, and other minor forest products. Some of these groves were regularly occupied and entered as part of an estate, *várg* or *kháta*, at a fixed asssessment; others were unoccupied. The assessment of all these groves was revised according to their area and the number of produce-giving trees they contained. The area of the occupied groves was 2614 acres and the assessment was raised from £31 to £56 (Rs. 310-Rs. 560), and the area of the unoccupied groves was 613 acres. These, which were formerly unassessed, now bear an assessment of £24 (Rs. 240).

Block II.

The second block of thirty-nine villages, with an area of 31,423 and a population of 4307, were brought under survey settlement in 1872-73.[1] These villages lie close to the west of the sixty-four villages settled in 1869-70. The high-road from Hubli to Sirsi and Kumta crosses most of the villages and in Sirsi and Banavási they have two convenient markets. This tract is essentially a rice and garden country, betel and cocoa palms and black pepper all growing to perfection. Some of the gardens are watered from ponds; in others of the best and lowest placed, the natural moisture is enough without any watering. The only dry-crop grain which is much grown is *rági*, and *kulti*, *til*, sesamum, and castor-oil seed are grown in small quantities. The rainfall is abundant, the direct supply in some cases being sufficient for the growth of rice. In low moist places and under ponds sugarcane is raised in rotation with rice. The result of the settlement was to raise the assessment from £752 to £1547 or an increase of 105·71 per cent. The highest acre rates are, £1 8*s.* for garden land, 9*s.* and 10*s.* for rice land, and 1¾*s.* for dry-crop land.

Block III.

The third block of twenty-nine villages, with an area of 41,905 acres or sixty-five square miles, of which only 2256 acres or 3·5 square miles were cultivated, and a population of 1318 or twenty to the square mile, was settled in 1877-78.[2] The villages lie to the north of the second block and are within the limits of the forest. The people are few, the forest area is large, the climate is unhealthy, and the outlet for produce is fair. Excellent crops are raised chiefly by Havig Bráhmans. The garden lands are of a very high quality, as garden cultivation improves towards the forest and towards the moist west. The result of the settlement was to raise the assessment from £226 to £493, an increase of 118·14 per cent. The highest survey acre rates are, £1 8*s.* for garden land, 8*s.* for rice land, and 1¾*s.* for dry-crop land.

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[1] Survey Report, 92 of 21st Jany. 1873. [2] Survey Report, 417 of 20th April 1878.

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SIRSI.

Block IV.

The fourth block of thirteen villages, including the town of Sirsi, with an area of 12,763 acres, and a population of 5925, was settled in 1879-80.[1] Rice is the staple crop; sugarcane is frequently grown in rice lands, and the gardens particularly in the west are unusually rich. The result of the settlement was to raise the assessment from £543 to £818, an increase of 50·64 per cent. The highest survey acre rates are, £1 8*s.* for garden land, 8*s.* 9*s.* and 10*s.* for rice land, and 1½*s.* 1¾*s.* and 2*s.* for dry-crop land.

Block V.

The fifth block of fifty-six villages, with an area of 71,687 acres, was settled in 1880-81.[2] The villages are mixed with or near those settled in former years. Rice is the chief grain produce, and sugarcane is to some extent raised in the lower rice lands in occasional rotation with rice; the only important dry-crop is *rági*. In the gardens the betel palm is reared to great perfection, as many as a thousand trees being often found in a single acre. The high-road leading from Hubli by Sirsi and the Devimani pass to Kumta, crosses the southern villages, and the high-road from Sirsi to Yellápur passes through the northern villages. Rice and betelnuts, the chief exportable produce, are, as a rule, fetched from the villages by travelling dealers who often work in connection with a town moneylender. The result of the survey settlement was to raise the assessment from £3680 to £4390 or an increase of 19·29 per cent. The highest survey acre rates are £1 8*s.* for garden land, 8*s.* and 9*s.* for rice land, and 1½*s.* and 1¾*s.* for dry-crop land.

People, 1881.

The 1881 population returns show, of 62,400 people, 58,962 or 94·49 per cent Hindus; 2681 or 4·29 per cent Musalmáns; and 757 or 1·21 per cent Christians. The details of the Hindu castes are, 15,190 Bráhmans; 1203 Mallavs, 1088, Lingáyats, 1050 Vánis, 341 Telugu Vánis, 163 Komtigs, 29 Gujarát Vánis, and 19 Lád Vánis, traders and merchants; 3413 Maráthás and 56 Rajputs, warlike classes; 3842 Kare Vakkals, 1517 Kunbis, 951 Gám Vakkals, 799 Nádors, 569 Árers, 527 Kot Vakkals, 456 Panchamsális, 342 Hanbars, 273 Mális, 251 Jains, 206 Sádars, 156 Sudirs, 90 Nonbars, 89 Padtis, 79 Chetris, and 9 Ghádis, husbandmen; 1222 Sonárs, gold and silver smiths; 607 Sutárs, carpenters; 324 Kumbárs, potters; 210 Shimpis, tailors; 102 Lohárs, blacksmiths; 54 Kásárs, coppersmiths; 32 Jingars, saddle-makers; 27 Gaundis, masons; 147 Telis, oilmen; 35 Padmasális, shopkeepers; 8845 Halepáiks, 314 Bhandáris, and 115 Komárpáiks, palm-tappers; 439 Dhangars, shepherds; 104 Gollars, cowkeepers; 70 Gaulis, cowherds; 553 Kabhers, 323 Bhois, 179 Mogers, 117 Khárvis, 55 Ámbigs, and 45 Harkantras, fishermen; 657 Devdigs, 316 Háller Vájantris, and 81 Koravs, musicians; 1697 Parits, washermen; 885 Bándis, servants; 129 Hajáms, barbers; 85 Devlis, temple attendants; 323 Lambánis, carriers; 70 Korcharus, cattle-breeders; 688 Vaddárs, earth-workers; 132 Buruds, basket-weavers; 361 Jogis and 144 Dásas, beggars; 661 Chamgárs, shoemakers; 3578 Mhárs, 1078 Chchalvádis, 641 Mukris, 505 Haslárs, and 307 Beds or Talvárs, depressed classes.

[1] Survey Report, 341 of 13th April 1880. [2] Survey Report, 462 of 31st May 1881.

Sidda'pur, in the south-east of the district, is bounded on the north by Sirsi, on the east by Soráb in Maisur, on the south by Ságar in Maisur, and on the west by Honávar and Kumta. It contains ninety-five villages with an area of 239 square miles, a population of 35,658 or 149·19 to the square mile, and a yearly land revenue of £9054 (Rs. 90,540).

Aspect.

Siddápur is covered with hills in the west, which in the south-west are thickly wooded and in the north-west are bare. The valleys among the western hills are generally full of gardens. The centre of the sub-division is a series of low hills crossed by rich valleys and many unfailing streams. To the east the hills are few and the country stretches in wide plains which are fairly wooded and in parts dotted with sugarcane and rice-fields; the extreme south-east is hilly and thickly wooded, mostly with evergreen forests.

Climate.

Except in the west, where fever prevails during the later rains and the cold weather, the sub-division is fairly healthy and during the hot months the climate is agreeable. At the station of Siddápur in the centre of the sub-division, during the ten years ending 1879, the rain returns show a fall varying from 73·76 in 1876 to 116·60 in 1873, and averaging 95·62 inches.

Water.

The Baharangi or Shirávati, which flows along the southern boundary, is joined by four or five streams before at Kodkani it leaps over a cliff estimated to be 800 feet high. After leaving Kodkani it flows west by Gersappa till it falls into the sea near Honávar. The river Hemagani in the west, which below the Sahyádris is known as Tadri, flows through the villages of Mutali, Balur, and Unchali. On its way through the old Bilgi sub-division it is joined by several streams and falls into the sea near Gokarn. The Varda, coming from Maisur, runs through the village of Balehop towards Banavási in Sirsi. These rivers are little used for irrigation. But many of the smaller streams are of great value in watering garden crops.

Soil.

In the west villages the soil in the uplands is red and in the valleys is a rich alluvial mould. In the east the soil is red in places, but is not very rich. The chief products are in the rice lands, rice, sugarcane, Bengal gram, and *kulti*; and in the gardens, betelnuts, pepper, cardamoms, betel leaves, lemons, and oranges.

Stock.

According to the 1881-82 returns the agricultural stock included 3484 ploughs, 412 carts, 10,397 bullocks, 9931 cows, 4029 she-buffaloes, 884 he-buffaloes, 24 horses, and 1033 sheep and goats.

Survey.

Up to the 31st of December 1882 none of the Siddápur villages had been brought under the survey settlement.

People, 1881.

The 1881 population returns show, of 35,658 people, 34,709 or 97·33 per cent Hindus; 1827 or 2·32 per cent Musalmáns; and 122 or 0·34 per cent Christians. The details of the Hindu castes are, 9260 Bráhmans; 514 Mallavs, 182 Lingáyats, 78 Telugu and 4 Vaishya Vánis, traders and merchants; 441 Maráthás, warlike classes; 2795 Kare Vakkals, 1380 Kot Vakkals, 286 Gám Vakkals, 170 Nádors, 154 Kámtis, 103 Jains, 71 Kunbis, 35 Panchamsális, and 23 Chetris, husbandmen; 772 Sonárs, gold and silver smiths;

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486 Kumbárs, potters; 411 Sutárs, carpenters; 157 Kásárs, coppersmiths; 87 Shimpis, tailors; 32 Gaundis, masons; 693 Telis, oilmen; 29 Patsális, silk-cord makers; 7233 Halepáiks and 66 Bhandáris, palm-tappers; 288 Gaulis, cowherds; 89 Dhangars, shepherds; 25 Gollars, cowkeepers; 367 Bhois, 195 Mogers, 35 Khárvis, and 8 Ámbigs, fishermen; 363 Sappaligs, musicians; 1835 Parits, washermen; 245 Bándis, servants; 119 Hajáms, barbers; 14 Devlis, temple attendants; 126 Lambánis, carriers; 21 Korcharus, cattle-breeders; 70 Vaddars, earth-workers; 63 Buruds, basket-weavers; 171 Jogis and 30 Dásas, beggars; 183 Chamgárs, shoemakers; 2879 Mhárs, 1398 Haslars, 467 Mukris, and 197 Chchalvádis, depressed classes.